

# THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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## GIVES UP HER CLAIM.

**Liliuokalani Abandons Her Rights to Rule Hawaii.**

## WILL SUE FOR HEAVY DAMAGES.

**The United States Government Will Be Held Responsible For Her Dethronement.**

## TWO OTHER VESSELS ARRIVE.

The City of Pekin and the Oceanic Company's steamer Australia reach San Francisco on the same day—Nothing of importance has occurred in Honolulu since the sailing of the steamer Warimoo—Minister Thurston returns to America—President Cleveland sends another batch of Hawaiian correspondence to Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The Pacific Mail company's steamer City of Pekin, from Hong Kong and Yokohama via Honolulu, and the Oceanic company's steamer Australia, from Honolulu, arrived here Saturday within a few hours of each other. Both bring full advices in regard to the political affairs on the Hawaiian Islands.

The Pekin has been looked for for two days, but she did not leave Honolulu until Jan. 5, and arrived in the harbor here about 10 o'clock in the morning. The Australia left Honolulu Jan. 6, and arrived here early in the afternoon.

As soon as the Pekin steamed into the harbor the cutter Corwin, which has been in hiding on the San Quentin mud flats, in a remote corner of the bay, for eight days past, immediately weighed anchor and moved to an accessible point opposite the city front, where she assumed a more sociable demeanor than at any other time since her arrival.

The Pekin brought no passengers of special prominence from Honolulu, but the Australia had delegations aboard representing both the provisional government and the ex-queen. Among them were E. C. MacFarlane, A. P. Peterson and Sam Parker of the queen's advisors, and Minister Thurston and E. M. Hatch, the latter being vice president of the advisory council of the provisional government. None of the gentlemen had much to say. Mr. Thurston declared that everything was quiet when he left the islands.

"You have received papers containing President Dole's reply to the demand of Minister Willis," said Mr. Thurston, "and since then there have been no happenings worthy of being recorded." A reporter said to him that a statement had been made by a passenger on the City of Pekin, that the health of the queen was bad, and that she was threatened with heart failure. "Do you know whether that is so?"

"There is no truth whatever in it," said the gentleman. "Do you intend going right on to Washington?"

"That is my intention. Regarding my instructions and future actions, I am not at liberty to talk. I believe that the queen is not popular with the royalists in the islands. As she is the only one that could be restored to the throne, they are obliged to accept her; but they are very much dissatisfied with her actions of late, particularly in her not accepting with alacrity the proposition made to restore her."

Mr. Thurston was asked what would have been the outcome if an attempt to restore her by force had been made.

"That is a matter of conjecture," he replied.

From another gentleman on board the Australia it was learned that the correspondence between Willis and Dole is not yet over. The gentleman who gave the information is intimately connected with the provisional government. He said that after Dole had made his reply to the demand of Willis he addressed another letter to the American minister. In his latter communication he pointed out that business was at a standstill, and republicans and royalists alike were not aware which way to turn on account of the policy pursued by the representative of the United States. He, therefore, asked Willis to give him definite information as to what he proposed doing.

As no answer was returned to this letter, President Dole sent another and more urgent one to Willis. This was answered by a brief note in which Willis said he was drawing up a paper which would definitely set forth his intentions, and that he would transmit the same in a few days.

The Australia also brought a statement from a correspondent in Honolulu to the effect that ex-Queen Liliuokalani had entirely abandoned all hope of ever regaining the throne of Hawaii, and is now perfecting arrangements for bringing a claim against the United States for an immense amount of money. The correspondent says that information comes from a source which makes it trustworthy that agents of the ex-queen, now in the United States, have informed her that American sentiment generally is against her restoration and in favor of annexation of the islands, and that all further efforts on her part to regain her lost position will be utterly useless.

It is stated that, acting on this information and in view of the stubborn stand taken by the provisional government, Liliuokalani has concluded to abandon the struggle to restore former conditions and will seek pecuniary solace in a claim for heavy damages against the American government. It is understood that her action will be taken upon statements made in her favor by President Cleveland in his messages to congress, by Secretary of State Gresham in his letter to President Cleveland, and by Commis-

sioner Mount in the report of his investigations and upon the further fact that in recognizing the justice of her cause and acknowledging that a wrong has been done her, the United States endeavored to induce the provisional government to surrender in her favor.

The fact that three such prominent supporters of the ex-queen as Sam Parker, A. P. Peterson and E. C. MacFarlane arrived here together gave rise to a report that they were going to Washington in the interest of Liliuokalani. MacFarlane denied that his visit here has any political significance. He says he is here for his health and will return to Honolulu by steamer next Saturday.

Parker is here to see Claus Spreckels and C. S. Bishop about his financial affairs, which are badly involved, and Peterson is here as Parker's attorney. Parker's estate is heavily mortgaged to Spreckels and Bishop, and if their business can be accomplished in time they, too, will return home next Saturday.

Mr. MacFarlane says there is not the slightest danger of bloodshed in Hawaii, and the royalists have no arms, and it would be foolish for them to fight. They are confident that there cause is just and that congress will restore the queen.

"All business in Honolulu is nearly ruined," said MacFarlane, "and the question of government should be settled without further delay. If congress decides to put the queen back, let it be done at once. If annexation is to be the result, it can not come to soon. If the United States intends to stand aloof and let us fight our own battles, then the conservative men of the islands should come together and decide upon some permanent form of government. Anything is better than this dreadful uncertainty."

Shortly after his arrival Minister Thurston wrote the following for publication:

"There is no likelihood of there being any radical change in Honolulu for the present. Matters are in suspense, awaiting developments in Washington, and I do not believe anything will be done for the immediate present."

"The supporters of the government are united and unanimous in their approval of the course taken by President Dole, while the royalists have utterly lost hope since the queen's action concerning annexation to members of the provisional government has come to light. She is condemned by them unsparingly for her action, even the royalist organ doing so editorially. The provisional government was never so strong as it is today."

"Some of the foreign correspondents speak of internal differences. I have just spent two weeks in daily communication with leaders both in and out of the government, and found nothing but the most cordial feeling and earnest determination to stand and act together. Business is at a standstill and the strain of suspense has been and is great, but I heard not the slightest suggestion of weakening or compromise."

Minister Thurston also said that the visit of F. M. Hatch, until recently vice president of the provisional government, is without political significance. He is here merely on business and will return to Honolulu next week.

## LAID BEFORE CONGRESS.

**The President Sends the Hawaiian Correspondence to Congress.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—President Cleveland has transmitted to congress all the Hawaiian correspondence up to date except one message, which for the present is not made public. The document is a very voluminous one, but contains nothing but what has heretofore been published. The president's message on the subject is very brief, and simply turns over the whole Hawaiian affair to congress.

Among the documents sent to congress was Minister Willis' demand on the provisional government to resign and President Dole's prompt refusal; Minister Willis' report to the secretary of state and Mr. Gresham's last instructions to Minister Willis, in which Willis is told that he had obeyed his instructions, but must now wait on congress. It is understood here that the administration will take no further steps in the matter, but will depend upon congress to decide what is to be done with the Hawaiian question.

## SCHAEFER WINS.

**End of One of the Most Exciting Billiard Games Ever Played.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Saturday night's game was by far the most sensational of the series in the week's billiard tournament. Ives assumed the lead in the first six innings, when Schaefer made a big run and lead by 50. Ives had better control of the ball, running up to 485 to Schaefer's 311.

Schaefer played in bad luck, Ives increasing his lead to 200, when Schaefer made a characteristic run and succeeded in tying Ives at 585 and quitting with one more in the 20th inning. Ives then made two and Schaefer missed. Ives then ran 13, when Schaefer went out on the score of 599 to 600, making one of the closest and most remarkable games on record. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Ives' score, 599; average, 27 6-23; general average, 30 55-78.

Schaefer's score, 600; average, 27 5-23; general average, 28 49-93.

The game between Schaefer and Ives to determine first and second place will not be played, owing to the difficulty in securing a suitable hall. The sweepstakes of \$1,500 and 80 per cent of the net door receipts will be equally divided between Schaefer and Ives, each of whom under this arrangement will receive nearly \$3,000.

## Train Goes Through a Bridge.

HALIFAX, Jan. 15.—A snowplow and engine on the Windsor and Annapolis railway broke through a bridge between Middleton and Wilmet yesterday. Engineer O. Pudsey and fireman Frank Smith were instantly killed.

## REAL TARIFF WORK.

**It Will Begin in the House This Week.**

## THE BILL READ BY SECTIONS.

**It Will Be Open to Amendment Under the Five Minute Rule—Utmost Importance That Every Democratic Member Be Present—Probable Program of the Senate and House—Committee Work.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The real work on the tariff bill will commence today when the bill will be read by sections and be open to amendment under the five minute rule. From now on the bill will be in constant danger of amendment and the house Democratic leaders have urged upon all their colleagues the absolute necessity of their continual presence until the final vote is taken.

Chairman Wilson said to an Associated Press reporter:

"It is of the utmost importance that every Democratic member be present in the house from this time until the passage of the tariff bill. Thus far the discussion has been limited to general debate, but from this time forward the actual voting on amendments will proceed from day to day. It will be necessary to maintain a quorum, as the absence at any time of a sufficient number for a vote might involve the loss of a day or two in the consideration of the bill."

"What is of more consequence is that the amending of the bill should be made while the friends of the measure and the majority of the house are present to express their preferences. It would be most unfortunate if amendments were made from day to day through the absence of a sufficient number of Democratic members to prevent them. For this reason it is essential that the Democratic majority should attend the sessions from now until the debate closes, as it will be the only means of avoiding the distortion of the entire measure."

The committee amendments necessary to correct imperfections discovered in the bill will, according to the rule of parliamentary procedure, have the right of way. The amendments which the committee offer are considered pending, and take precedence over amendments offered by individual members. The bill will first be read by sections under the special order, and thereafter be open to amendment in any part.

The Democratic members of the ways and means committee had a meeting yesterday afternoon to decide upon the amendments to be offered. It will probably happen, as in the case of the McKinley bill, that the special order will expire with many individual amendments pending but not voted upon.

The decision of the Democratic members of the committee to report the income tax and other internal revenue features of the committee's revenue plan as a separate measure removes one of the main dangers to the bill, as the opposition to the income tax feature was formidable, especially in the east and some of it was of such character, that had the proposition been placed in the bill, it would have arrayed many Democratic members against the whole measure.

The fact that the proposition was not included in the bill will, it is thought, strengthen the attempt to remove the sugar bounty and substitute in its stead a duty of 1 cent on sugar. Should this be done it would raise \$35,000,000 of revenue and save \$10,000,000 of sugar bounty, and remove the necessity for and probably kill the income tax proposition, which it is now the purpose of the committee to present later with the internal revenue bill.

It is not believed that the attempts to restore a portion of the duty on coal, iron ore, lumber and other raw materials placed on the free list in the bill will be successful.

According to a careful canvass of the house, made by the friends of the measure, it would seem that this particular opposition lacks both cohesion and the numerical strength to carry the amendments through. Little Democratic opposition to the bill has manifested itself during the general debate, and the Democratic members of the committee express confidence that the bill will go through practically in an unamended form, with the possible exception of the sugar schedule.

On this proposition the committee itself is divided, those favoring an individual income tax supporting the free sugar proposition and the opponents of the income tax, led by Chairman Wilson, favor the restoration of the sugar duty in order to do away with the necessity for an income tax.

The great difficulty in the way of the modification of the bill in this particular, however, even if it should develop great strength on the Democratic side, is that the Republicans will not vote to restore a duty on sugar which was placed on the free list by the McKinley law.

## Committee Work.

The most important committee work of the coming week will be that before the ways and means committee, where the internal revenue bill is still under consideration. Up to last Friday it was practically settled that the measure should contain an income tax, an increased tax on whisky and taxes on playing cards and cigarettes. But by the unexpected change of attitude of Representative Bynum in moving a reconsideration of the internal revenue features, there is much doubt as to what the committee will ultimately do with the bill. The members have agreed, however, that the work on the bill should be completed so as to go before the house on next Thursday. It was also determined to report the bill as a separate measure, although caucus action may yet be taken in order to have

the bill introduced as an amendment to the pending tariff bill.

The bond question has been referred to the ways and means committee, but no action whatever has been taken on the subject as yet. The bill of Representative Harter for an issue of bonds, and the bill of Representative O'Neill of Massachusetts for a loan in anticipation of revenues, are both before the committee, but Mr. Wilson says that he has not had time even to refer them to the respective subcommittees which will consider them.

The elections committee will continue the consideration of the Williams-Settle case, with a prospect of reaching a conclusion at an early day.

The appropriation committee is making fair progress on the large bills.

Representatives Oates and Wolverton of the committee on the judiciary will offer a minority report against the Bailey bankruptcy bill. Other than this the committee is engaged on the bills of minor importance.

The committee on foreign affairs have reported all the Hawaiian resolutions presented to them. The mass of correspondence submitted by President Cleveland has been referred to this committee, and it will determine at the meeting next Thursday what course is to be adopted in reference to it.

The coinage committee, having agreed last Friday to report the Bland seigniorage bill, will now give their attention to the Bland free coinage bill. C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania is drafting the report of the minority against the Bland seigniorage bill, but neither the majority nor minority reports will be presented until after the tariff debate is closed.

## Program of the Senate.

According to the program agreed upon by the senate last week the consideration of the federal elections bill will be first taken up. The indications, however, are very strong that the measure will go over for at least a day or two. Should Senator Gray persist in his effort to have the agreement adhered to, his action would probably be antagonized by some who are friendly to the bill, who will ask the senate to go into executive session early in the day for the consideration of the Hornblower nomination. If that question is taken up there is little doubt that it will consume the entire day, as there will in all probability be a spirited discussion over it.

If Senator Hill, who is supposed to be leading the opposition to Judge Hornblower, could have his way, the vote would probably be taken without any speechmaking whatever, but it is presumed that the friends of Mr. Hornblower will wish to be heard.

Under existing circumstances a Hawaiian speech is always possible, although there is a disposition to allow this subject to rest until the foreign relations committee can conclude its investigation and make its report.

Senator Gallinger has given notice of a tariff speech, but it as well as the elections bill may be crowded over until later in the week.

The probabilities are that an executive session in which the Hornblower nomination will be the chief subject of consideration, will consume the greater part of the day and possibly of more than one day during the week that the federal elections bill will be taken up for final disposition, although its consideration may not be completed this week, and that there may be a speech or two on the tariff and as many or more on Hawaii. There will, of necessity, be more or less routine work, and the passage of some of the minor bills on the calendar, is also among the probabilities.

## LOST IN PARIS.

**Young Webster Missing For Twelve Days, \$5,000 Reward For Him.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Edward Webster, an American schoolboy, disappeared from a railroad train near Paris 12 days ago under circumstances that are peculiarly mysterious.

His mother, Mrs. Theodore Conkling, of 64 West Seventieth street, was informed of his disappearance only Thursday afternoon, after the Parisian police detectives had searched the morgue, the hospitals and other institutions without finding trace of him. Mrs. Conkling was prostrated by the news.

Her husband immediately cabled to Paris offering \$5,000 reward, to be paid by John Munroe & Company, bankers in Paris, to anyone who will furnish information of the lost boy's whereabouts. Young Webster is only 17 years old, but he looks like a man of 21 or 22 years.

## Death of an Old Banker.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 15.—Samuel H. Mather, one of the oldest bankers of Cleveland, died yesterday after a brief illness, aged 80 years. In 1849 Mr. Mather organized a society for savings. The bank started in a room 20 feet square, which was also occupied by an insurance company, and the assets were locked up each night in a tin box. The society now has deposits aggregating \$23,000,000, with a surplus of \$1,700,000 and undivided profits of \$1,000,000. Mr. Mather was first secretary and treasurer, and in 1883 he was elected president, which office he held at the time of his death.

## After Waggoner, the Wife Murderer.

SHOALS, Ind., Jan. 15.—Sheriff Cannon received private information of the whereabouts of Sherman Waggoner, the wife murderer, and left immediately for the retreat of the criminal. He has organized a strong posse and will surround the place. Waggoner has numerous relatives who are shielding him.

## Cattle Feed Factory Burned.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The large premises at King's Cross, occupied by Joseph Thorley as a manufactory of cattle food, was burned yesterday. The loss is \$70,000.

## Fritz Emmett's Widow Married.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Mrs. Emmett, widow of Fritz Emmett, was married last night to B. Mix of this city.

## BONDS MAYBE ISSUED

**Secretary Carlisle Must Provide Some Method of Relief**

## TO RESTORE THE GOLD RESERVE.

**Unless Congress Takes Some Immediate Action the Administration Will Pursue the Only Course Left Open and Issue Bonds Under the Law of 1875—Views of Prominent Financiers on the Subject.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Some decisive action to replenish the gold reserve in the treasury will be taken within the next few weeks. If congress does not take kindly to the suggestions offered by Secretary Carlisle in his annual report, and provide at once some method of relief, the only course left the officials of the treasury department will be for the secretary to exercise the authority granted him by the law of 1875 and issue bonds for the purpose of maintaining the gold reserve.

The position which confronts the administration is one which they have decided to handle with promptness. All the available money now in the treasury department consists of the so-called "gold reserve" which has now been invaded to the extent of \$26,000,000, and by the first of the month the treasury department believes that the total amount will have been reduced to \$68,000,000. Such a situation, it is thought, would again start a movement of gold towards Europe, which would still further reduce the amount of gold held in the United States.

Secretary Carlisle has twice appeared before the committee on finance, and his presentation of the case to the members of that committee has been clear and explicit in his statement of the situation. When he next appears before the committee it is probable that he will emphasize his argument by the presentation of a carefully prepared statement of the condition in which he finds the national finances, as well as the methods proposed by him to afford relief.

Mr. Carlisle prefers that congress should deal with the matter, but if the national legislature fails within three or four weeks to show any indications that it intends to aid the secretary of the treasury, it is known that he will be forced to avail himself of the authority granted him by the act of 1875, and issue bonds necessary to replenish the gold reserve.

It is because Mr. Carlisle desires that congress should first act that he has thus far made no preparation for an issuance of bonds, and all statements to the effect that orders have been given the bureau of engraving and printing for plates, etc., are pure fabrication. Absolutely no action has been taken and no definite plans decided on.

This much can be officially stated: the attitude of the New York bankers, as expressed in recent publications in regard to the furnishing of gold for export, should such a necessity arise, has possibly had some effect in strengthening a feeling that the government should issue bonds to protect the gold reserve. It is denied, however, that any agreement ever existed by which the banks were to furnish gold.

A prominent Democratic senator said that Secretary Carlisle would not allow the gold reserve to fall below \$50,000,000, and should the reserve be reduced to nearly that point before congress acted Mr. Carlisle would immediately declare an issue of bonds.

When this statement was shown to Senator Voorhees, the chairman of the finance committee, he declined to either verify or deny it, only saying: "The secretary of the treasury has the authority and the disposition to protect the credit of this government, and I have no doubt that he will act promptly and effectively if the emergency should arise."

Senator Voorhees does not deny the report that he is preparing a bill to meet the emergency, but this statement would seem to indicate that he does not expect to be called upon to formulate a measure.

With reference to the opinion that a bill for a bond issue can not originate in the senate, it can be stated that the lawyers of the senate are generally of the opinion that it can originate there as well as in the house.

Senator Gray says the house would probably make a row over such action on the part of the senate, but that in his opinion the issuance of bonds is not the raising of revenue as provided for in the constitution.

## SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

**One Man Killed and Another Mortally Wounded at Cameron, Tex.**

CAMERON, Jan. 15.—Yesterday morning a tragedy occurred at a resort in this city by which W. H. Brinkley of Columbus, Tex., lost his life, and A. H. Jones of Meridian, Miss., was mortally wounded. D. H. Meyers of this city, who is the senior member in the firm of D. H. & L. Meyers, is in jail charged with the shooting. A. H. Jones is still living, but is expected to die.

Meyers wanted Brinkley to leave, but he said he would go when he got ready. Then Meyers began shooting. Brinkley was shot in the arm and through the thigh, from which he bled to death. When the shooting began, the light was put out and Jones says he crouched down by a trunk, when Meyers struck a match and shot him through the lower bowels. Mr. Meyers belongs to one of the oldest families here, is about 30 years old, and has always been a very quiet citizen.

At Marietta, O., Mrs. Jane Loper was found dead in an outhouse, where she had gone a few moments before. She was the widow of Captain John Loper, a river man, dead three years, and who was known from Pittsburg to New Orleans in his time.